

SACRAMENTO DAILY

VOLUME LI.—NO. 50.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 10,300.

HALE BROS. & CO.

SILK GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES, COTTON GLOVES,

—AND A FULL LINE OF—

SILK MITTS,

At a variety of prices, have been lately added to our assortment. The quality of these goods speak for themselves, while the styles are new and novel.

WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STOCK OF

PARASOLS

Some very radical styles in the way of square shapes. These goods are of the very latest designs, and range in price from \$6 to \$20.

This lot, together with those already on hand, make an assortment which it is well worth your time to look over, for you are sure to find styles that have never before been opened in this city. Delay not, for now is your best time.

IN HOSIERY,

We have this week opened some Fifty Different Designs, comprising a variety of qualities seldom seen outside of San Francisco on this coast. Our prices you will at once find are as low as is consistent with good sound business principles.

LACES!

Our stock of LACES, we do firmly believe, comprises the largest line in this city, while the designs none will question but what they are the latest.

SHOES!

We keep the make of the best manufacturers, in all widths and all sizes, at a variety of prices not often found in any retail store of this city. You will consult your own interests by looking over our stock before making purchases.

HATS!

We now have in stock more than double the assortment we have ever before carried. The prices and qualities are varied and extensive, while the styles are numerous.

NECKWEAR!

In Gents' Neckwear we have of late opened many new and very desirable shapes and patterns. These goods are bought direct from first hands, and the prices placed upon them can but prove entirely satisfactory.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K Street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

COMMENCING

Monday, April 14, 1884,

And continuing for TEN DAYS ONLY, we will sell at and below COST all the Stock of the old firm of GEO. W. HANCOCK & CO., in order to make room for our Immense Stock en route. Among the many useful articles to be sold BELOW COST, we mention:

- 100 Dozen Goblets, at 60c. per dozen.
- 100 Dozen Tumblers, at 40c. per dozen.
- 100 Dozen Glass Sets (consisting of Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Butter Dish and Spoon Holder), at 35c. per set.
- Dinner Plates, at 25c. per set.
- Handled Teas, at 50c. per set.
- Table Lamps, (all complete, 14-in. Shade, Burner and Chimney), at \$2.50.
- Dinner Sets (Best Ironstone China, complete for 12 persons), only \$9.
- Roger Bros.' Al Triple-plated Knives Forks, Table and Teaspoons, at Cost.
- Moss Rose French China Tea Sets (44 pieces), \$7.50.
- Photograph and Autograph Albums, at Cost.
- Japanese Goods, at Cost.
- Bird Cages, at Cost.
- Table Lamps, at Cost.
- A Fine Line Toilet Soaps, 20 per cent. Less than Cost, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Remember this sale only continues for TEN DAYS, and everything must go in that time regardless of cost. All goods delivered to any part of city free of charge. Call early and get your choice. Store opens at 7 o'clock A. M. Closes at 9 o'clock P. M.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

CHINA HALL, No. 629 J Street, Sacramento.

1884-1885

FOR SALE:

- 1 Hall's Money Safe,
- 1 Warehouse Scales,
- 2 Spring Wagons,
- 1 Buggy,
- 1 Letter Press.

KILGORE & TRACY,

GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and K Streets, Sacramento.

FRANK GRISWOLD, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

(Formerly with J. LAMBERT & CO.) is now to be found at the
NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.
Where he invites his many friends to call and see him.

Munyadi Janos

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

"A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS"

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF POLITICAL NEWS.

Executions for Murder—Shocking Tragedy in Maryland—Congressional Proceedings.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18th.—Sherman, from the Committee on Library, reported adversely the bill for a newspaper copyright. It was, however, placed on the calendar. Also, from the Committee on Education, a joint resolution providing for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to Simon Bolivar, indefinitely postponed. The bankruptcy bill was taken up, but without proceeding to its consideration the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened a message from the House, announcing the death of the late Representative Herndon, was laid before the Senate.

Remarks in memory of deceased were delivered by Morgan, Gibson, Jones of Florida, and Pugh.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 18th.—In action of McMillan, the bill relating to two years the time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violating the internal revenue laws, was taken up for consideration. White of Kentucky took advantage of the brief debate on the bill to criticize the action of the Springfield Committee in stopping the investigation of the charges against Governor Murray. The man under investigation had said he was not guilty, and had called upon Justice Harlan and Speaker Carlisle to testify to his good character. Thereupon the investigation ceased, and not only that, but the committee had proceeded to investigate his (White's) character. Miller of Pennsylvania called the gentleman to order for not addressing himself to the bill under consideration, but the House decided that White might be permitted to proceed in order, but White continued to talk in the same strain, when Miller again called him to order.

The Speaker thought the remarks of the gentleman were not relevant to the bill.

White said the difference between the Speaker and himself was that while he had been endeavoring to defend the rights of the poorest people in his State, the Speaker had been endeavoring to get bills through Congress for the biggest whisky monopoly in the State of Kentucky.

Miller demanded that those words be taken down as unparliamentary.

The Speaker—The Chair desires that the words should not be taken down and no notice be taken of them. [Applause on both sides of the chamber.]

Miller thereupon withdrew his demand, but insisted that the gentleman should proceed in order or not at all.

The Speaker—The Chair will endeavor to enforce the rules of the House.

Canon suggested that great latitude had been always permitted in such cases, and that their remarks were not confined to provisions of the special bill under discussion.

The Speaker replied that he would not interfere with the course of the gentleman's remarks, but when the point was raised by another member he was bound to decide the question in accordance with the rules.

Miller said he did not raise a point out of any ill feeling toward the gentleman from Kentucky, but he did object to the time of the House being taken up in the discussion of differences which members of Congress might have with some other person. A member had the utmost liberty in debate and could not be called to account for his utterances, and that liberty ought not to be abused. The House, however, ought not to be always permitted to abuse this privilege.

While then proceeded in order and at the conclusion of his speech the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole with the bill.

The unfinished business coming over from last Friday was a bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from a charge of desertion.

After debate it was laid aside, with a favorable recommendation.

The bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines was considered, but without coming to a conclusion the committee rose, and the House took a recess till 7:30 this evening.

At the evening session the House passed twenty-six pension bills and adjourned.

Blood-Curdling Confession.

WAYNESBORO (Ga.), April 18th.—Edward Daves, held on a charge of the murder of a child, was yesterday brought to trial. He states that children kept accumulating upon him, while his ability to support them diminished. The children were, according to the witness, kept in a room where he was locked up in a cabin while the parents were at work. At 10 o'clock one morning he felt an uncontrollable desire to rid himself of his burden, and he proceeded to do so. He wanted some necessary article in the cabin, he mounted a wall and went there. Opening the door, he closed it behind him. He attacked the youngest child and killed it. Meantime the others took hold of him by the feet, beseeching him to spare the child. Turning from the dead victim, he grasped two other children, one in each hand, and beat their heads against each other until they became unconscious. With the ax he then killed them. The two remaining children he carried to the river. Reaching for them, he killed them and left the five dead bodies on the floor. Giving the door, he returned to work, closing no sign of the bloody work. He was engaged. It was the absence of an explanation of the tragedy more than anything else which led to his arrest. At first he stoutly denied all knowledge of the crime. It is believed his wife and sister, who have disappeared, are also guilty.

Wendell Phillips Memorial Services.

BOSTON, April 18th.—The Wendell Phillips memorial services at Tremont Temple this morning attracted a very notable audience than any similar occasion in Boston. The demand for admission was many times the standing capacity of the hall. The assembly comprised many of the foremost workers of the deceased orator, besides a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen had sought the honor of the occasion. Among those present were members of the City Council and heads of departments, several ex-Mayors, Governor Robinson, the Governor's Council, Superior Courts, Municipal Courts, and various United States Government officials, and Judges of Federal Courts.

Fight With Horse Thieves.

MEMPHIS, April 18th.—Specials from Helena, Ark., report a desperate fight yesterday in the western portion of Phillips county, Ark., between a posse of citizens, led by the Sheriff and posse leaders named Charles Squire and Joseph Moore, who had for some time been engaged in stealing horses. Their guilt was established by parties from whom the horses were stolen, and who tracked them a distance of 300 miles to where the stock was sold. The three brothers tried to make their escape in a skiff, but were fired upon by a posse of Charles Moore, the leader, was shot through the small of the back, the bullet lodging in the stomach. Squire Moore was also desperately wounded and will probably die. Joseph Moore made his escape. None of the Sheriff's posse was injured.

Father Killed by His Son.

CAMBRIDGE (Md.), April 18th.—Intelligence reached here yesterday of the killing of Charles Shenton, by his son, Frank Shenton, both living in the lower part of Dorchester county, one and a half miles from Golden Hill. The father was 60 years old and the son 19. The former is said to have been dispirited. He had been on a spree for several days, and while under the influence of drink commenced a fracas

with his wife, the mother of Frank, and beat her severely. The son, remonstrated, when the father seized a gun and rushed at his son, and shot him in the head with a club, killing him instantly.

Hanged for Murder.

WHITE PLAINS (N. Y.), April 18th.—The execution of Theodore Hoffman, for the murder of Self Marks, Jewish pedler, attracted a large crowd to-day, but only a few were permitted to see the execution. Hoffman slept soundly last night, but ate sparingly this morning. As the day for the execution approached he began to grow nervous. When his spiritual adviser arrived he seemed to derive some consolation. The condemned man walked firmly to the gallows with the minister. Prayer was said and the noose adjusted. The rope was cut at 7:12 A. M. There was scarcely a struggle. A slight tremor of the limbs took place, but Hoffman died peacefully. As the body for the execution approached he began to grow nervous. When his spiritual adviser arrived he seemed to derive some consolation. The condemned man walked firmly to the gallows with the minister. Prayer was said and the noose adjusted. The rope was cut at 7:12 A. M. There was scarcely a struggle. 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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

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WILLIAM CAMERON,
Special Advertising and Subscription Agent.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 129 1/4 for 4s of 1907, 113 1/4 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$4 86 1/4; 100 for 3s, 100 for 3 1/2s; silver bars, 113 1/2.
Silver in London, 50 1/2; consols, 102 3/4; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 100; 4s, 120; 4 1/2s, 110 1/2.
In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 18 1/2 @ 8 cents.

Mining stocks were again weak in San Francisco yesterday. The Best & Belcher assessment sent the price down to \$1.70, the lowest price in a long time. Gould & Curry sold at \$1.25, which is poor encouragement for those who have just paid an assessment of fifty cents.
Robert Kueckle killed himself at Arcata Humboldt county, Thursday.

Rev. Father Francis J. Sanchez, the oldest priest in the State, died in Santa Barbara Thursday.

Wendell Phillips memorial services were held in Boston yesterday.

Frank Shotton shot and killed his father near Golden Hill, Md., Thursday.

Theodore Hoffman was hanged yesterday at White Plains, N. Y., for the murder of a Jewish peddler.

High water is still causing trouble in Maine and New Hampshire.

It is denied that yellow fever prevails in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Charles A. Spaulding shot himself five times in New Haven, Conn., Thursday night.

A passenger was robbed on a train near Poplar Bluff, Ark., Thursday, of \$17,500.

A city of Mexico dispatch says the entire country is now tranquil.

Travelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been summoned to London by the Government.

Cholera killed 257 persons in Calcutta last week.

The Pope continues his crusade against secret societies, especially Freemasonry.

A convention of the Irish National League was held in Kilkenny yesterday.

A French gunboat has been ordered from Hongkong to Canton.

Particulars of the recent fighting in Tonquin are given this morning.

A levee on the San Joaquin river near Lathrop broke yesterday, and it is feared that 12,000 acres of wheat will be destroyed.

A negro who fired a house and burned four children to death has been captured at Gladen, Ala.

A desperate fight with horse thieves took place in Phillips county, Ark., Thursday.

Smallpox is spreading in Marshall, Tex.

Sixty fence-erectors have been indicted in Medina county, Tex.

George Leach, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, has been found drowned near Indianapolis.

Five carloads of tourists left Philadelphia yesterday on an excursion to Colorado and California.

The Yuba and Feather rivers are seven feet below high-water mark, and falling slowly.

The Democratic State convention of Oregon adjourned since the yesterday at Salem.

John Duncan shot his wife in the street at Chico yesterday, and then blew out his own brains.

A grand piece of shooting tournament will take place in Chico Monday.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the Postoffice appropriation bill.

The Sacramento river at Colusa was nine inches higher than ever before known Wednesday night.

Great excitement prevails in Colorado over gold discoveries in the vicinity of Silver Lake.

Damaging snow and rock slides are of daily occurrence now in Colorado.

THE MANUSCRIPT THAT IS INTERESTING CHRISTIANS.

Some days ago we referred in these columns to the promulgation of the manuscript "Teachings of the Twelve Apostles," discovered by Bishop Bryennios, and the verity of which, as an original, is probably beyond question. This morning we present the text (translation) in full. Its discovery may be ranked as a prominent literary event of the day; certainly the most important Biblical discovery, and possessing a profound interest for scholars and matured readers, outside of its religious doctrinal character. It is the oldest extant witness to the practices of the Christian Church during the first and second centuries, excepting only the canonical writings. It would be well for students to clip and preserve the article, as we are assured that it is certain to so impress its genuineness upon the world as to be incorporated into the New Testament division of the Bible. The manuscript dates from an early day of the second century—probably about A. D. 120. It is certainly the document referred to by the earlier Church, cited by Clement of Alexandria in his first Stromata, by Eusebius and Athanasius, and is that unknown manuscript which Bickell and Gebhard have declared must exist.

In 1875 the Bishop published a collection of parchments, secured together, which he found in the Library of the Most Holy Sepulcher in Fanar, of Constantinople. They made up an octavo volume of 120 pages. Between pages 76 and 80 occurred the "Teachings of the Twelve Apostles." The sheepskin was dated A. D. 1056, and signed "Leon, Notary & Sinner." Bryennios set about to test the identity of the manuscript. He deciphered the text and applied all scholarly tests to it. He worked for years, without any flourish of trumpets or promise of performance. He finally arrayed his proofs, marshaled his facts and submitted the panel to a critical world, and the result has been a verdict by theological scholars generally of genuineness.

One secular critic thus enthusiastically exclaims: "The amount of research required to determine the authenticity can hardly be appreciated, except by scholars who have made that sort of study a specialty. It almost ranks with the wonderful triumph of astronomical science in showing speculatively where to look for a planet and when to expect a comet. The achievement reflects great credit upon the scholarship of the Greek Church. That great branch of the Christian communion may well be proud of Bryennios, whose

work receives the approval of all specialists in the line of patristic lore."

The document sheds new light upon subjects of Church government and ritual that have been in dispute. While it is not to be estimated as a sacred book, or as ground-work for a claim of inspiration, it is a commentary and an expository document of doctrines and teachings and customs, intended to light the path of Christian believers. In the very first lines it plants itself upon that massive and unchangeable code of right, the sermon on the mount, and anchors itself in the Decalogue. In the second chapter it sets its seal, by direct condemnation, upon certain infamies that were common among the heathen nations, and are by no means unknown to-day. It advises against certain weaknesses of temper and vanities, superstitions and defects to which men are prone; as hasty anger, contention, foul-mouthedness, mystery-searching, murmuring, avarice, hate, hypocrisy, empty speaking, reviling, the double-tongue, vacillation and boastfulness, and thus sets up a code of peace, modesty, gentleness, thoughtfulness, manliness and right-doing no man can assail.

Such broad teachings as these distinguish the document: "Become not one who for taking stretches out the hands, but for giving draws them in."
"Thou shalt not turn away the needy."
"Thou shalt hate every hypocrite."
"Thou shalt not desire division, but shalt make peace between those who contend."
"Thou shalt judge justly; thou shalt not respect persons in convicting for transgressions."
"Thy speech shall not be false, nor empty, but filled with doing."
"Let thine aims swell in thy hands, until thou knowest to whom thou shouldst give."

Upon purely doctrinal questions, such as baptism, it does not take such strict concern as some modern churchmen do, and in reference to that assumption of regalia, permits of varied forms, and should lead to the abandonment of such strictness as now not infrequently amounts to cruelty.

It certainly comes to this day as a voice from the early days, declaring a high moral code that the most liberal can accept, and yet that no rigid religionist can deem lacking in doctrinal orthodoxy.

Upon the material doctrinal forms and observances of the Church, except as to the Eucharist, baptism, and "Sunday" (not Sabbath) observance, it does not throw much new light, and these will not so much interest the non-believer in Christian doctrine. But to the devout Christian it brings confirmation and strength as to several things deemed essentials—thus baptismal forms are defined, Wednesdays and Fridays appear to be advised for fasting, prayer in its simplest form is directed three times each day, and the Sacrament of the Supper is to be administered on the first day of each week, that is the "Lord's Day," mention of the "Seventh Day" being apparently scrupulously avoided, and the command to assemble for worship relating only to the "first day."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, remarking upon the discovery of the MS., notes that the "Teachings" are devoted to the advocacy of moral and strictly spiritual ideas common to all churches and to all philosophies, and this secular journal makes bold to add that "John Calvin and the most advanced liberal of our day would find nothing to quarrel over in this old manuscript. It is not too much to hope that the modern church will adopt this 'Teaching.' Its spirit should pervade the utterances of the pulpit of all creeds and languages."

WHEAT DECLINE AND GROWING.

The recent wheat destination is capable of being easily traced to its causes. In the first place it is not nearly so astonishing as has been supposed. We have had other ebbs and flows in prices, and along the whole line, for many years, the general tendency has been downward. More of this food product than there is consumption for at home, constitutes our surplus and is our stock in trade for foreign supply. The demand for this, of course, greater when there is less production abroad. But if foreign production results in a surplus, no matter whether our own surplus is large or small, there must be decline in prices. Such declines, then, result either from too great a surplus here and too great a surplus abroad occurring conjointly, or when there is a large surplus abroad alone, with adequate supply for consumption here. All declines in prices are aided by speculators. In this case the growth of 1893 fell off with us, and the speculator bought for a rise. Being at last forced to dispose of his investment, as he saw that a rise was not to come prior to the involvement to result from the entry of the new crop, the market was suddenly, and at a wholly unexpected time, flooded with wheat. Men lower their prices on what they have when they are forced to conclude that it is better to dispose of goods than retain them at heavy cost for their keeping, and wheat surplus always represents cost for the price for the money looked up in it, and in the outgo for insurance, etc. Prices must always be measured upon the buying plane, not the asking. When, therefore, wheat went suddenly down to 77 cents, cash, the other day, it was to be expected that something of a panic would result. The decline represented alike the declination of the foreign price, and that represented the measure of the need for the food in Europe. As a consequence, there was no demand, even at abnormal prices, for our wheat on the part of the foreign buyer. So closely related are the factors of production abroad to our own that a fluctuation in price there must be reflected here, and felt seriously, because all the transactions are large and the margins narrow, and hence the elasticity of the food market is very limited. As the matters now stand there is not demand for our products equal to the surplus of production, if we except only meats. The continuance of a shortage in wheat demand is dependent upon the price asked being maintained; that is to say, any surplus of any product will find a market if the buyers' prices are accepted, and the buyers will command the market so long as they are in command of a surplus at home, as at present. Of course this means the possibility of great loss to some, but not permanently to the producer.

He can "get from under" by changing his products and bidding for a new market with a stronger demand. As the liability of wheat declines the fluctuations increase—and they will do so where the disproportion between the need for food and the supply of it narrows—the disposition will be to vary our growth, and thus necessity will second the advice that has been so long given by agricultural writers. With the enlargement of the wheat-growing area on both sides of the Atlantic, in parts of Asia and the probable projection of India into the problem, the probabilities of high tides in wheat prices are exposed to greater liability of decrease and infrequency. We may conclude, therefore, that wheat may never wholly rebound to the higher prices; that it may not, after each great decline, recover the plane of the average maximum of the period from which declination dates. Wheat-growing, in short, is to be engaged in with greater discretion, and attention is to be given more than ever before to other agricultural products.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL'S DEMAND.

The *Monitor*, the leading journal of the Catholic Church in California, in its issue of the 16th, devotes more than an editorial column to consideration of political abuses. The article is very bitter, and is a pronounced call for immediate reform. It is but rare that this semi-official religious journal raises its voice upon political questions, and its demand for the regeneration of political circles comes, therefore, with unusual force. The *Monitor* is not inaccurate in its indictment. It charges, in brief, but more severely than we state it, that politics is ceasing to be an honorable profession; that honesty of conviction is no longer a success; that money is too potent an influence in party; that "whiskey is the *Æolus*, or wind-raiser, for the world-be Ulysses of the political world," that we are raising up a race of unscrupulous politicians without a particle of conscience; that "all sorts of disreputable devices are resorted to very often to get offices," and once in, such incumbents, set their wits to work to reconquer "for the money they had to expend to secure the positions;" that young men, lacking brains and muscle to make an honest living by manual or mental labor, become the aids or victims of political bosses, who put them into positions for which they in return pay the boss a percentage of their salaries; that this incapacity is rewarded, crime engendered and the taxpayers robbed; that the questions, is he honest? Is he capable? are not now, as in olden time, asked, and neither honesty nor capability are now considered necessary factors in the formation of the character of political candidates; that the "boss" names the candidates, the "machine" manipulates the delegates to the Convention, the "backers" support the aspirant, the race is run, and the winning jockey must report for orders to his owners; that every underling must "see the boss," and only by yielding a stipend to the political king for political expenses can offices, most frequently, be obtained, and thus capable and honest men are excluded in favor of time-serving toadies.

The remedy the *Monitor* discovers is precisely that which must underlie all reform movements in politics—activity on the part of the individual voter. Political action is the first movement in organized government. President choosing, and law making begin in the caucus, council, ward or town meeting. When the citizen, desirous of fair dealing, expects himself from them, he must assert the citizen who is actuated wholly by selfish motives, to assume the reins. The *Monitor* does not thus proceed in its detail, but its demand for the "abolition of the bosses, the breaking up of corrupt machinery, the elimination of the saloon influence and fair dealing and capacity and honesty," indicate what it means. The conclusion of our churchy contemporary is sound, that if all this is not done, "if the voters permit the present nefarious system of spoils-hunting and stealing to go unchecked, it is only a question of time until the plunder-seekers will constitute a majority in political parties, and the whole tenor of the people's government become merely a tool for personal aggrandizement and private speculation."

INVITING IMMIGRATION.

The *Reno Gazette* remarks upon the organized methods for inviting immigration and capital to California which have been employed by people of this State, and while omitting all mention of the organized efforts to check the inflow and investment of capital and the tide of immigration which are apparent to the far-seeing, and will be present to all, it adds that the Californians lose no opportunity to show up their resources and capabilities through every legitimate means. "Is it not a little strange that no organized effort has been made by the citizens or authorities of Nevada to show to the world the vast mineral resources and latent agricultural capabilities of this State?" It asks. We were not cognizant of the fact that no efforts have been made in Nevada to induce the settlement and development of the State, and it is surprising that there are none; but we do know that so far as California is concerned, the State, as a political and social body, has practically done nothing in that way. All that has been set on foot and accomplished thus far is due to private enterprise. The other day a State Senator, whose whole legislative career has been in antagonism to a chief industry of the State, was frank enough to remark that, in his opinion, the year's labors of the immigration agencies of that industry—the chief railway corporation—have added a dollar per acre per month in value to the available agricultural lands of this State. He did not overstate it. Besides these agencies, the State Immigration Aid Society has been an important factor in the immigration work. It is entirely probable that if the citizens of the State of Nevada will do as is about to be done by the people of the central section of California, and prepare books, papers and maps, and other printed information relative to Nevada and her capabilities, the railroad immigration agencies will open their avenues of distribution at the East to them, as they are doing now for California. It may dawn upon the people of Nevada that the interest of any great carrying line must be in common with the section it traverses; that it has

the deepest concern in the settlement and development of the States in which it does business. It seldom can take up special sections of a State for advocacy, for obvious reasons; its efforts must be general, and relate to the whole country. But the people in sections cannot more economically present their claims than through the agencies referred to.

RIDICULE OF THE MILITIA.

The recent riots in Cincinnati and the appeal of the Governor to the citizen soldiery of the State, and the quick and brave response, have drawn attention anew to this arm of the country's service. Generally the usefulness of the National Guardsmen in that emergency has been sincerely acknowledged. But there have been bitter anathemas hurled at the militia because rioters were killed, while the fact that the soldiery lost officers and men has been practically ignored. The citizen soldiery has, to a greater or less extent, been the butt of ridicule, and this occasion the *Oakland Valde* to say that such ridicule and abuse heaped upon the militia by the press is outrageous. "Blamed if they do fire, ridiculed if they do not, it is a wonder that the members will have anything to do with the department. Their service is voluntary, and is attended with not only expense of time, but money. The militia is the only semblance of a war footing the country can show. It should be treated with respect. This business of laughing down everything is a too conspicuous trait of American character." The protest of our contemporary is timely and none too incisive. Wisdom should encourage the National Guardsmen. They are not hirelings; they serve because they respect and honor the uniform of their country, revere her institutions and are attached to her principles. So much of vanity and self-glorification as may enter into militia composition is too insignificant to even be mentioned. Certainly these men do not devote their leisure and their means, sacrifice business and home, and serve the State on call for any ignominious purpose. They constitute the kernel of whatever military protection we have in the State. They are drawn from the body of the people, recruited from the youth of the land, are of us and among us. Instead of being objects for assault, they should receive cordial encouragement to make the militia system of the country one of the proudest and best arms of free government. The father of our liberties did not tire of iterating that in a well disciplined militia resides the safety of the Republic; but in these days it has been deemed shrewd by wits, and not dignified by legislators to sneer at holiday soldiers. The truth is, that "holiday soldiers" have uniformly proven in all great emergencies the mainstay of law and authority, and have proved themselves not only good citizens, but our best defenders, brave and discreet, the friends of peace and the conservators of order.

IDEAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Herbert Spencer declined to be a candidate for a seat in the Commons. Why? Because he believed his views were so widely divergent from those of party men that he would be forced into continual antagonism with his own constituents. Believing his views to be right and well grounded, Mr. Spencer should therefore have accepted the nomination. If his constituents proved to be so ill-informed of the truth as he represents, it was his duty to avail of the opportunity offered to lead them aright. It does not testify to his courage that he shrank from the "antagonism." But hear him: "That which I hold to be the chief business of legislation—an administration of justice such as shall secure to each person, with certainty and without cost, the maintenance of his equitable claims—is a business to which little attention is paid; while attention is absorbed in doing things which I hold should not be done at all." True, very true; and for that reason Mr. Spencer was the fittest of men to have advocated in Parliament the true purpose of legislation. The people's thought becomes as potter's clay in the hands of truth in time. Such as he are given to aid the people in apprehending ideal legislation, notwithstanding that the fruition of his hope cannot be attained in his time.

MASSACHUSETTS' PROTEST.

The Massachusetts Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity say that there is evidently "a systematic effort on the part of the British Government to transport paupers from the west of Ireland to the United States," and condemn the practice and asks the Government to check it. How now, Massachusetts? What of your old-time doctrine that anybody and everybody—men of all manners and conditions—have the inalienable right to flock into this house of refuge? How is it that you now clasp your hands with approval when your officials declare that this country should not be made a dumping ground by the British Government? As we remember, not long ago the people of Massachusetts were more than bitter in denouncing California for her protest against the dumping process by China. There is no difference between the two cases, in either principle or effect.

The *Shasta Courier* says it is due to the recent unwise legislative assaults that northern California is to be deprived of the immediate benefits of railway transportation, and that "just as the people of northern California and southern California were celebrating themselves on the early completion of a railroad that would unite two great and sympathetic States in future bonds of interest and brotherhood, and permit the great valleys of the Sacramento and Willamette to shake hands, the other comes to stop work."

The *Petaluma Argus* has this to say after a lengthy consideration of the subject: "The broad assumption of the Wallace resolutions that the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads belong to the State, and that their managers are simply administering a public trust, would not have provoked public criticism or comment had they emanated from the brain of an avowed Communist."

The *Chicago Overland* expresses the course of Mr. Sargent, and adds that it is not his fault that his diplomatic career has been comparatively brief. "The Government of William and Bismarck does not deserve to be honored by the presence of an American Minister until better manners are introduced at Berlin."

The *San Francisco Record* still insists, and with a forcefulness that has not yet met with anything approaching a response, that an investigation into the causes which led to the issuance of the call for an extra session of the Legislature should be made.

CALIFORNIA AND THE RAILWAYS.

Comparison with Roads of Eastern States.

[The Railway Age, April 10th.]
California is a State of vast area, wonderful variety of natural resources and splendid possibilities, under wise and prudent government, and yet there is a great danger at present that its development will be seriously checked and that capital and enterprise will be frightened away from further investments in public improvements unless the spirit of communism, which selfish demagogues have excited, is speedily brought under control by reason and common sense. Isolated from the older portion of the United States by a vast stretch of mountain and desert which could only be exposed by months of time and great toil and expense, and dependent almost entirely upon her mining interests, the growth of California was for many years slow, but her future was very doubtful. But finally after years of labor, attended by great risk and uncertainty on the part of a few bold and enterprising citizens of that State, a transcontinental railway was opened in 1869, and from that time the progress of California proceeded at a greatly increased pace. Nevertheless, so enormous is the territory of that State, and so many are the impediments interposed by nature against engineering enterprise, that the railway system of California is still extremely small in comparison with that of other States east of the Rocky Mountains. At the present time, with an area of about 156,000 square miles—more than two and a half times greater than that of Illinois—California has only about 2,400 miles of railway, against about 9,000 in Illinois. Compared with Massachusetts, the area of California is as 156 to 8, and yet, while Massachusetts has one mile of railway to about every four square miles, California has only one to every 39 miles.

The following diagrams will give a better idea of the comparative relations of the three States named:

Cal.—Illinois—Mass.—

Cal.—Illinois—Mass.—

Cal.—Illinois—Mass.—

Cal.—Illinois—Mass.—

Cal.—Illinois—Mass.—

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"Piper-Heidsick" Champagnes!

"WOODCOCK" SOUR-MASH BOURBON!

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

Felter, Wood & Co.,

IMPORTERS, Nos. 1016 and 1018 Second street, between J and K.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

James, Henry—"Portraits of Places".....\$1.50
James, Henry—"The Siege of London".....1.00
Baillet, M. M.—"Due West Round the World".....1.00
Anonymous—"The Bread Winners".....1.00
Fiske, John—"Excursions of an Evolutionist".....2.00
Fawcett, Edgar—"An Ambitious Woman".....1.50
Hardy, A. S.—"But Yet a Woman".....1.25
Bottom Facts Concerning Victorianism.....1.50
Fletcher, Susan—"Twelve Months in an English Prison".....1.50

Howell, W. D.—"A Modern Instance".....\$1.50
Lynch, Lawrence—"Madeline Payne".....1.50
Holmes, Mary J.—"Queen Heather".....1.50
Livermore, Mary—"What Shall we do with Our Girls".....1.25
Arnold, Edwin—"Indian Idylls".....1.00
Greenwood, Grace—"Girlhood and Womanhood of Queen Victoria".....1.50
Blake, William—"Sound Bait for One Boys and Girls".....75

C. S. HOUGHTON,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, No. 615 J street, Sacramento.

SAMUEL JELLY,
No. 422 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

THE BEST WORK FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

Manufacturing & Repairing a Specialty.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under MR. FLOBERG, Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

J. G. DAVIS,
No. 411 K STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, SACRAMENTO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PARLOR, BED AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Latest Patterns in Linoleum and Oil Cloth. Also, a Large Assortment of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Etc. I would request the public to call and examine my large stock of goods, as well as before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find to their advantage. Country Orders Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WILL REMOVE TO NOS. 7

THE WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, APRIL 18, 1884.									
Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of sky.	Temp.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.
30.14	60.4	W.	Light.	Clear.	Clear.	60.4	60.4	W.	Light.

Maximum temperature, 70.9; minimum, 47.0.
River at 11 A. M. 7.4—A rise of 7.4 inches in 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Minstrels, afternoon and evening.
Sacremento Tivoli—Afternoon and evening.
British picnic and games, May 23d.
Ball at Union House, next Wednesday.
Washington Lodge, F. and M. S., this evening.
Merchants, agents and patent-right men.
Dr. J. S. Cook lectures to-morrow night.

Auction Sale.

By Bell & Co.—Eight and K streets, this evening.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store—A practical test.
Woodworking Machinery—Tatum & Bowen.
Prizes of the Builders' Association.
The Standard Carriage Works—Harry Bernard.
Pate with profit, M. Kuchel.
Dr. Frank S. Collins, 319 Fifth street.
For sale—Finely improved farm.
For sale—Farm of 1,400 acres.
Rooms wanted.
Wanted—Young ladies, Mechanics' Store.
Wanted—Young men, Mechanics' Store.
To whom it may concern.
60 to 100 ft. Oak & Elm, 11th street.
Pine parlor set for sale cheap.
Notice to creditors—General Kellogg's estate.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

By reason of the change of time of trains, which took effect on Wednesday, the Record-Union will hereafter be delivered over two hours earlier at all points between Sacramento and San Francisco, by way of Suisun and Benicia, and several hours before the morning papers from the Bay. Also at Woodland and Galt our patrons will receive the Record-Union three hours earlier than heretofore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

A Republican primary election for the choice of delegates to the County Convention which meets next Wednesday, at 11 A. M., will be held in this city to-day, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M. The polling places will be as follows: First Ward (21 delegates)—Polling place, 218 J street. Inspector, W. A. Anderson; Judges, J. S. Brown, J. F. Freeman, Second Ward (17 delegates)—Polling place, southwest corner Fourth and K streets. Inspector, W. B. Burris; Judges, S. L. Drew, Joseph W. Brown, Third Ward (27 delegates)—Polling place, northeast corner Twelfth and H streets. Inspector, James McCreary; Judges, P. Platt, Hiram Cook, Fourth Ward (27 delegates)—Polling place, southwest corner Tenth and K streets. Inspector, Frank Lenoir; Judges, George Murray, George B. Blue, All voters, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feelings and permanent harmony throughout the land by maintaining a national government pledged to these objects and principles, and will pledge themselves to support the ticket to be nominated at Chicago, at the convention called to meet June 5, 1884, are entitled to cast their votes for delegates to the County Convention at such primary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Dixon early yesterday morning, Carl Weibach, a brakeman on freight train No. 9, coming up, met with an accident. To make way for the express train bound for San Francisco, the freight went upon the side track at Dixon. The conductor, noticing a box car standing on the siding between his train and the link switch connecting with the main track, directed Weibach to uncouple the engine from the train and have it push the box car beyond the switch, out of the way. He did so, and as the engine was returning to the train, concluded to ride back, and stepped upon the brakebeam of the tender, but his foot slipped and he fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his head and his other foot. He was brought to the city and taken to the Railroad Hospital, where the wound he had sustained, but he only survived until about 10:30 A. M. He had no relatives on the Coast, but desired that information of his death be sent to T. C. Collier, of the Albany (N. Y.) Times.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Last Wednesday, John Nelmes, a farmer, was crossing Deer creek near its junction with the Mokelumne, in the vicinity of D. H. Antrell's ranch, in company with three other men, when the boat struck a snag and capsized. Mr. Nelmes fell into the water near a whirlpool, into which he was carried and quickly disappeared. The other men succeeded in gaining the little island, from which they were rescued some hours later. The whirlpool into which Mr. Nelmes was carried was so strong that a cowdstock stuck thrown into it reappeared fully three feet from it. Deceased leaves a wife and family. His body has not yet been recovered.

WHY HE DID NOT TAKE IT.—It had been generally understood that A. S. Woods, the new Clerk of the Water Works, intended to appoint J. B. Pierpont as his deputy, and such was the case; but, after Mr. Pierpont had prepared his bond, he had a relapse of the illness from which he had been suffering for some time, and, believing that he would not soon be strong enough to attend to the laborious duties of the position, he contacted with the Board, then, and notified Mr. Woods that he would have to decline the appointment. Mr. Woods thereupon selected M. H. Sheehan as his deputy.

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at their saleroom, Eighth and K streets, at 10 A. M. to-day, the entire stock of the Queen Ann Cottage Saloon, consisting in part of elegant steel engravings, card-tables, bar-mirror, Brussels carpets and rugs, damask curtains and cornices, rope matting, cane-seat chairs, glassware and fixtures generally. The same firm will also sell Saturday evening, at 7:30, nine choice oil paintings, ten steel engravings and a number of water-colors and panel pictures.

POLICE COURT.—The calendar was very light yesterday, there being but two cases to be heard. Joseph Myers was tried and found guilty of being a common drunkard, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. John Ryan's case of disturbing the peace was tried, and resulted in his being found guilty. He will receive sentence to-morrow.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The new programme presented by the Standard Minstrels was more amusing, if anything, than those that preceded it, and kept the audience in excellent humor. A matinee will be given this afternoon. This and to-morrow evenings will close the company's engagement here.

CHILD'S "GARLAND" shade hat, drooping shape, in colors, 25 cents; misses' colored porcupine quill, 50 cents; ladies' shade hat, Mountain Queen, mixed braid, fancy edge, 75 cents. Millinery Department, Red House.

Men's and boys' straw and lechona hats, in large variety, now in at Red House.

THE CITY'S FUNDS.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

The following is the twenty-first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento showing the receipts and disbursements of the various funds for the fiscal year ending on the first Monday in April, 1884:

SINKING AND INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand April 1, 1883, \$111,994.59
Fifty-five per cent of general tax, licenses, water rates, Police Court fines and harbor dues, 50,691.51
Total amount in fund April 1, 1884, \$171,596.10

GENERAL FUND.

Cash in fund April 1, 1883, \$2,255.30
Fifty-five per cent of general tax, licenses, Police Court fines and harbor dues, \$1,582.14
Forty-five per cent of residue from water rates, 6,660.00
Transfer from Fowle bond fund, 3,251.10
Justice hall and office, 2,022.90
Cash paid for labor, 70.25
Total, \$6,791.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of officers, \$24,746.15
Gas for street lamps, 15,092.00
Attorney's and Court fees and printing, 2,482.00
Supplies for city prison, 1,476.57
Salaries of Police Court, 829.00
Verifying, 755.07
Transfer to street fund, 1,250.00
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BRIEF NOTES.

Two carloads of immigrants arrived yesterday morning, and three this morning. The Sacramento river at 11 o'clock last night was 25 feet 4 inches above low-water mark.

At the Tivoli the "Female Detective" continues to draw large and well-pleased audiences. Matinee this afternoon.

The Easter music will be repeated at St. Paul's Church on Sunday, including the harp accompaniment in the offertory.

In Department Two of the Superior Court Thursday, Charles H. Neal was granted a decree of divorce from Mary Neal.

Somebody's cow strayed upon the railroad track on B street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, yesterday, and was tugged by a locomotive.

The little child of Frank McChurn, of Franklin, that was so seriously hurt by its colored nurse recently, is slowly improving in condition.

The British picnic and games will be held at East Park Grove Saturday, May 24th, ending with an open-air ball, which will be continued until midnight.

Deputy Sheriff B. Connelly, of San Francisco, brought up from the Bay last evening, Chun Ah Ghy, who is to serve twenty-five years at the Folsom Prison for robbery.

Charles Van Heusen has assumed control and will hereafter conduct the furniture and upholstery business lately carried on by J. K. Van Heusen and Son.

Many Sacramento men who take an interest in sports of the turf went down to San Francisco yesterday, to present to-day at the closing races of the Blood-Horse Association.

William Lauffkotter, ex-Superintendent of the City Cemetery, yesterday paid into the city treasury the sum of \$167.25, which had been found to be due the city by him.

About a third of the passengers for San Francisco by yesterday afternoon's train were members of the Assembly, attaches and parties who have been looking on at the session of the Legislature.

A ball will be given by J. R. Oldfield and Mrs. E. Simon at the Union House (eight miles below the city, on the lower Stockton road), next Wednesday evening, Jones, Beale and Grant will furnish the music.

Entries for the running dash of five-eighths of a mile at the spring meeting of the Capital Turf Club close next Monday.

This was substituted for the half-mile dash for two-year-olds, which failed to get on.

Three arrests were made yesterday—Jas. Lynch and Mike McCall, by Chief Jackson and officer Farrell, for vagrancy; C. Lavini, by detective Brissot, for disturbing the peace; Matilda Miller, by the same officer, for vagrancy.

There is talk of introducing a bill before the next Legislature for the licensing of saloons in Sacramento, when, in view of giving the authorities better opportunity to protect saloons when the fish are out of season.

The High School Literary and Debating Society held its regular weekly meeting last evening. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. After the routine business, a long and interesting programme was carried out. The club will elect officers next week.

The Governor has appointed the following Notaries Public: J. P. Jones, of Martinez; J. P. Adams, of Anaheim; vice, J. L. P. Cooper, Crescent City; J. C. Meeker, Lodi; A. C. Bane, of San Jose; vice, J. P. Henning, resigned; Thomas B. Patton, of Fresno.

R. H. Beamer and George C. St. Louis, a committee appointed by the Opera House Association of Woodland to inspect the Fresno City Opera House, have returned home, and appear to have been favorably impressed with the style of construction of the Fresno building.

The Pacific Sportsman's Club will have its first shoot of the season at Agricultural Park to-morrow afternoon. The club recently elected the following officers: President, Rudolph Peller; Vice-President, Frank Knut; Treasurer, Chas. Flohr; Secretary, J. B. Morelle; Captain, Horace Greenwood.

Constable Jones, the Fish Commissioners' officer, has been appointed a Deputy Assessor for Solano county, and will pay attention to the assessing of the boats, nets, etc., of those operating within the limits of that county. This is a class of property that has heretofore to a great extent escaped taxation.

At Agricultural Park to-morrow afternoon there will be a game of baseball between the Eureka, Jr., and the Knickerbocker clubs, composed of young players, 16 to 18 years of age. The Knickerbockers will appear in their new uniform of white, trimmed with blue. These clubs have a record of no less than 100 victories, and are looking for a winning bout, but their opponents, not being satisfied, wish to try conclusions once more.

The train from Colfax brought down yesterday morning a dozen or more of "real, truly, honest, native" sons and daughters of the golden West. They rode on the platform of the baggage car and sang the songs of the West, and listened to the levee to make a camp, without waiting to say "How are you?" or "Good-bye," to any one. Later in the day they were scattered about the city laying in a supply of "chuck."

Chief Jackson and officer Farrell arrested yesterday two inebriated individuals, named McCreary and Lynch, to ascertain where they obtained two shirts which McCreary was trying to sell, and which he said he got from Lynch, who claimed that he obtained them from the Board of Benevolent Society. One of the garments was a woolen overshirt, while the other, a white one, was marked "C. H. H." It is presumed that the men were sent to get on for the purchase of liquor.

The Butte County Sportsman's Club will give a pigeon-shooting tournament, free for the State, next Monday and Tuesday. On Monday, the prize will be a pair of twelve single birds, twenty-one yards rise, entrance \$12.50, for the following prizes: \$120, \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25, \$20 and \$15. On Tuesday, the prize will be a pair of twelve single birds, twenty-one yards rise, entrance \$12.50, for the following prizes: \$120, \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25, \$20 and \$15.

On Monday, On Tuesday there will be a sweepstake and pool shooting. No post-ponement on account of the weather. Sweeps will be presented at the shoot, as will be nearly all the Clubs of the State.

The Sacramento members of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden State, and the friends who had gone up to Marysville to attend the ball given at Turner Hall in that place Thursday night, returned home yesterday morning. There also came down by the same train many members of the Order belonging in Stockton, San Francisco, etc., and the Sacramento members from all over the State, who were with them at the treatment at Marysville the Sacramento excursionists speak in the highest terms.

Judge Henry in the Police Court yesterday morning directed, as no cause was shown why it should not be done, that the deposit of \$250 put up for the appearance of B. V. Raye, charged with an attempt to extort, and which deposit was on the previous day ordered forfeited, be paid into the city treasury. H. B. Buckley, who had been engaged by Raye to defend him, desired to put himself on record to the effect that he knew nothing of Raye's proceeding prior to his arrest, and was merely engaged to act for him as an attorney after the arrest. The Court assumed that he was personally cognizant of the fact. Raye has not been heard from for several days, and he will do well to make haste to appear before himself and Sacramento, as he will be arrested as soon as his whereabouts are discovered.

A HANDSOME DISPLAY.—The Consumers' Tea Company, 718 J street, have just received the largest and handsomest stock of majolica, glass and crockery ware they have yet had, intended as presents to purchasers of their excellent teas and coffees. Housekeepers will do well to give them a call and examine for themselves. The articles they give are both useful and ornamental. Independent of the presents the quality of their teas and coffees (for the price) can't be equaled in the city.

Our line of gentlemen's furnishings goods is never more complete than at the present time. We have most excellent values in neckwear, gentlemen's socks, French percale shirts, etc., etc. Red House.

CALICOES and lawns to-day at Red House.

WARD MEETINGS.

The Republican meeting of the Second Ward last evening, to select Delegates to be chosen for at the primary this afternoon, was presided over by J. W. Wilson, W. B. Burris acting as Secretary. The following ticket was chosen: Joseph P. Wiseman, Chris. Green, A. Neil

LATEST LITERARY EVENT.

THE LONG LOST TEACHINGS OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

Full Text of the Manuscript Recently Discovered in a Library at Constantinople.

The recently discovered "teachings of the Twelve Apostles" has just been published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, and the translation, which will be perused with eager interest by our readers, is given below in full. The little volume in which it is published was edited by Roswell D. Hitchcock and Francis Brown, Professors in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and is arranged with the original Greek text on opposite pages to the translation, and with copious notes, thus being presented in the most convenient form for critical study or investigation. The following introduction, by Professors Hitchcock and Brown, gives the data concerning the discovery of the manuscript:

In 1878 Photios Bryennios, then Metropolitan of Serres (now Stratis), in ancient Mesopotamia, published the two Epistles of Clement of Rome, from a manuscript discovered by him in the library of the Most Holy Sepulchre in Constantinople. The last six chapters (60-65) of the first Epistle, and the last two sections (13-20) of the so-called second Epistle, had never been published before. The date of the manuscript is 106 A. D. as described by the writer. It is an octavo volume, written on parchment, in cursive characters and of the twelfth century. First comes Christ's synopsis of the books of the Old and New Testament, then the Epistle of Barnabas, then the two Epistles of Clement, then the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, then the Epistle of Mary of Cassel, then the Epistle of Ignatius (the current seven, besides one to the Virgin Mary). The "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" occupies leaves 76-80 of the manuscript. It now seems strange to us that the document thus announced attracted so little attention. The Metropolitan of Serres, however, had a copy of the document published in 1882. The genuineness of the document of Alexandria in his first Epistle, by Eusebius and by Athanasius in his 30th Festal Epistle. He also had a copy of the document, and argued that there must have been some such document underlying both the Seventh Book of Apostolic Constitutions and the Apostolic Constitutions. In 1882 Krawitzky undertook, from these sources, to construct a document, and with a success of the most pronounced and brilliant character, as was testified by the work just published. This document belongs undoubtedly to the second century, and is of the highest value. It is a rare and valuable document. The text has been carefully edited. The translation will be found to be a valuable addition to the literature of the church. It is hoped, may be of service both to students and to general readers.

TEACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

CHAP. I.—Two ways there are, one of life and one of death, but there is a great difference between the two ways. The way of life, then, is this: First, thou shalt love the God who made thee; secondly, thy neighbor as thyself; and all things whatsoever thou wilt not have befall thee, thou shalt do unto another. Now of these words the teaching is this: Bless them that curse you, and pray for them that hate you; for what thank have ye if ye love them that love you? But love ye them that also love you? But love ye them that hate you and ye shall have no enemy. Abstain from the fleshly and worldly lusts. If any one give thee a blow on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, and thou shalt be perfect; if any one compel thee to go one mile, go with him two; if any one take thy cloak, give him thy tunic also; if any one take from thee what is thine, ask it not back; for indeed thou canst not. To every one that asketh thee, give, and ask not back; for to all the Father desires to give of his own gracious gifts. Blessed is he that giveth according to the commandment; for he is guiltless; woe to him that taketh; for if, indeed, one taketh who hath need, he shall be guiltless; but he who hath no need shall give account why he took, and for what purpose, and coming under arrest shall be examined concerning what he did, and shall not go out thence until he have paid all that he hath. But it had been also concerning this matter: Let him also sweat in thy hands, until thou knowest to whom thou shouldst give.

CHAP. II.—Now the second commandment of the teaching, then, thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not corrupt boys, thou shalt not commit fornication, thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not practice magic, thou shalt not use sorcery, thou shalt not say a child by abortion, nor what is begotten shall thou destroy. Thou shalt not lust after the things of thy neighbor, thou shalt not forsake thyself, thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not revile, thou shalt not bear malice. Thou shalt not be double-tongued; for a snare of death is the double-tongued. Thy speech shall not be false, nor empty, but filled with doing. Thou shalt not be covetous, nor rapacious, nor a hypocrite, nor malicious, nor arrogant. Thou shalt not take evil counsel against thy neighbor. Thou shalt hate no man, but some thou shalt reprove, and for some thou shalt pray, and some thou shalt love above thy life.

CHAP. III.—My child, flee from every evil thing, and from everything like it. Be not inclined to anger, for anger leadeth to murder; nor jealous, nor contentious, nor passionate; for of all these murders are begotten. My child, be not lustful, for lust leadeth to fornication; nor foul-mouthed, nor lofty-eyed; for of all these things adulteries are begotten. My child, become not an oven-watcher, since it leadeth into idolatry; nor an enchanter, nor an astrologer, nor a purifier, nor be willing to look upon these things, for of all these things idolatry is begotten. My child, become not a liar, since lying leads to theft; nor avaricious, nor vain-glorious, for of all these things there are begotten. My child, become not a murderer, since it leads to blasphemy; nor presumptuous, nor evil-minded, for of all these things blasphemies are begotten. Be meek, since the meek shall inherit the earth. Become long-suffering and good, and tremble continually at the words which thou hast heard. Thou shalt not exalt thyself, nor permit overboldness to thy soul. Thy soul shall not cleave to the high, but with the righteous and lowly thou shalt dwell. The things that befall thee accept as well-wrought, knowing that without God nothing occurs.

CHAP. IV.—My child, him that speaks to thee the word of God, remember night and day, and thou shalt honor him as the Lord; for where that which pertaineth to the Lord is spoken there the Lord is. And thou shalt seek out daily the faces of the saints that thou mayst be refreshed by their words. Thou shalt not desire division, but shalt make peace between them who contend; thou shalt judge justly, thou shalt not respect persons in convicting for transgressions. Thou shalt not hesitate whether it shall be or not to him, but with the righteous and lowly thou shalt dwell. The things that befall thee accept as well-wrought, knowing that without God nothing occurs.

not lay commands in thy bitterness upon thy slave or handmaid, who hope in the same God, lest they perchance shall not fear the God who is over you both; for he cometh not to call men according to the appearance, but to those whom the Spirit hath made ready. And ye, slaves, ye shall be subject to your lords, as to God's image, in modesty and fear. Thou shalt hate every hypocrite, and whatever is not pleasing to the Lord. Thou shalt by no means forsake the Lord's commandments, but shalt guard what thou hast received, neither adding to it nor taking from it. In the church thou shalt confess thy transgressions, and shalt not come forward for thy prayer with an evil conscience. This is the way of life.

CHAP. V.—Now the way of death is this: First of all it is evil, and full of curse; murders, adulteries, lusts, fornications, thefts, idolatries, magic arts, sorceries, robberies, false testimonies, hypocrites, duplicity, craft, arrogance, vice, presumptuousness, greed, foul speech, jealousy, overboldness, loftiness, pretense; persecutors of the good, hating truth, loving falsehood, not cleaving to that which is good, nor to righteous judgment, but to watch not for good but for evil; far from whom are meekness and humility, loving vanities, pursuing revenge, not pitying a poor man, not laboring for the distressed, not knowing Him that made them, murderers of children, destroyers of the image of God, turning away the needy, oppressing the afflicted, advocates of the rich, lawless judges of the poor, universal sinners. May ye be delivered, children, from all this.

CHAP. VI.—See that no one lead thee astray from this way of the teaching, because apart from God does He teach thee. For if thou art able to hear the whole of the teaching of the Lord, thou shalt be perfect; but if thou art not able, what thou shalt do, that do thou; but of that offered to idols, beware exceedingly; for it is a worship of dead gods.

CHAP. VII.—Now concerning baptism, thus baptize thee: having first uttered all these things, baptize into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, in running water. But if thou hast not running water, baptize in other water; and if thou canst not in cold, then in warm. But if thou hast neither, pour water upon the head three times, into the name of Father and Son and Holy Spirit. But before the baptism let the baptizer and baptized fast, and whoever others can; but the baptized, fast only from meat to fast for two or three days before.

CHAP. VIII.—But let not your fastings be appointed in common with the hypocrites; for they fast on the second day and the fourth, but do so to be seen of men, and the preparation day. Nor pray ye like the hypocrites, but as the Lord commanded in his gospel, thus pray: Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth; our daily bread give us to-day, and forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors, and bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one; for thine is the power and the glory forever. Three times in the day pray thus.

CHAP. IX.—Now concerning the Eucharist, thus give thanks; first, concerning the cup: We thank thee, our Father, for the holy vine of David thy servant, which thou hast made known to us through Jesus thy servant; to thee be the glory forever. And concerning the broken bread: We thank thee, our Father, for the life and the knowledge which thou hast made known to us through Jesus thy servant; to thee be the glory forever. Just as this broken bread was scattered over the hills and having been gathered together became one, so let thy church be gathered together from the ends of the earth into thy kingdom, for thou shalt be the glory and the power through Jesus Christ forever. But let no one eat or drink of your Eucharist, except those baptized into the Lord's name; for in regard to this the Lord hath said: Give not that which is holy to the dogs.

CHAP. X.—Now after ye are filled thus do ye give thanks: We thank thee, holy Father, for thy holy name, which thou hast caused to dwell in our hearts, and for the knowledge and faith and immortality which thou hast made known to us through Jesus thy servant; to thee be the glory forever. Then, Almighty Master, didst create all things for thy name's sake; both food and drink thou didst give to men for enjoyment, in order that they might give thanks to thee; but to us thou hast graciously given spiritual food and drink and eternal life through thy servant. Before all things, we thank thee that thou art powerful; to thee be the glory forever. Henceforth, Lord, thy church, to deliver it from every evil and to make it perfect in thy love, and gather it from the four winds, which thou hast prepared for it; for thine is the power and the glory forever. Hosanna to the son of David! Whoever is holy, let him come; whoever is not, let him repent. Maranatha. Amen. But permit the prophets to give thanks as much as they will.

CHAP. XI.—Now whoever cometh and teacheth you all these things, before spoken, receive him; but if the teacher himself turn aside and teach another teaching, so as to overturn this, do not hear him; but if he teach so as to promote righteousness and knowledge of the Lord, receive him as the Lord. But in regard to the apostles and prophets, according to the ordinance of the gospel, so do ye. And every apostle who cometh to you, let him be received as the Lord; but he shall not remain more than one day; if, however, he needs, then the next day; but if he remains three days, he is a false prophet. But when the apostle departeth, let him take nothing except bread enough till he lodge again; but if he ask money, he is a false prophet. And every prophet who speaketh in the spirit, ye shall not try nor judge; for every shall be forgiven, both the sin and the prophet. But not every one who speaketh in the spirit is a prophet, but only if he have the ways of the Lord. So from their ways shall the false prophet and the prophet be known. And no prophet who orders a meal, in the spirit, eateth of it, unless indeed he is a false prophet; and every prophet who teacheth the truth, if he do not that which he teacheth he is a false prophet. But every prophet, proved, true, acting with a view to the mystery of the church on earth, but not teaching others to do all that he himself doeth, shall not be judged among you; for with God he hath his judgment; for so did the ancient prophets also. But whoever, in the spirit, say, Give me money, or something else, ye shall not hear him; but if for others in need, he bids you give, let no one judge him.

CHAP. XII.—But let every one that cometh in the Lord's name be received, but afterward ye shall test and know him; for ye shall have understanding, right and left. If he who comes is a traveler, help him as much as ye can; but he shall not remain with you, unless for two or three days; if there be necessity, but if he will take up his abode among you, being an artisan, let him work with you, being an artisan, let him work with you; but if he have no trade, provide, according to your understanding, that no idler live with you as a Christian. But if he will not act according to this, he is one who makes gain out of Christ; beware of such.

CHAP. XIII.—But every true prophet who will settle among you is worthy of his support. Likewise a true teacher, he also is worthy, like the workman, of his support. Every firstfruit, then, of the products of wine-press and threshing-floor, of oxen and of sheep, thou shalt take and give to the prophets; for they are your high-priests. But if you have no prophet, give to the poor. If thou hast a cup of baking of bread, take the first of it and give according to the commandment. In like manner when thou openest a jar of wine or oil, take the first of it and give

the prophets; and of money and clothing and every possession take the first, and give it to the poor, and give according to the commandment.

CHAP. XIV.—But on the Lord's day do ye assemble and break bread, and give thanks, after confessing your transgressions, as to God's image, as to the pure. But every one that hath controversy with his friend, let him not come together with you, until they be reconciled; that your sacrifice may not be profaned. For this is that which was spoken by the Lord: At every place and time, bring me a pure sacrifice; for a great king is I, saith the Lord, and my name is marvelous among the nations.

CHAP. XV.—Now appoint for yourselves bishops and deacons worthy of the Lord, men meek and not arrogant, and upright and proved; for they, too, render you the service of the prophets and teachers. Despise them not, therefore; for they are the ones which are honored of you, together with the prophets and teachers. And reprove one another, not in anger, but in peace, as ye have it in the gospel; and to every one who erreth against another, let no one speak, nor let him hear any word from you, until he repent. But your prayers and your alms and all your deeds so do ye, as ye have it in the gospel of our Lord.

CHAP. XVI.—Watch for your life's sake; let your lamps not go out, and your joints not be relaxed, but be ready; for ye know not the hour in which our Lord cometh. But ye shall come together often, and seek the things which befit your souls; for the whole time of your faith thus far will not profit you, if ye do not become perfect in the last time. For in the last days the false prophets and the corruptors shall be multiplied, and the sheep shall be turned into wolves, and love shall be turned into hate; for when lawlessness is increased, they shall hate one another, and shall persecute and deliver up, and then shall appear the world-deceiver as the Son of God, and shall do signs and wonders, and the earth shall be given into his hands, and he shall compel many to believe in him, until he be destroyed, and shall appear the signs of the truth; first, the sign of an opening in heaven, then the sign of the trumpet's sound, and thirdly, the resurrection of the dead; yet not of all, but as it hath been said: The Lord will come with a shout, with Him, and then shall the world see the Lord coming upon the clouds of heaven.

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THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN J. H. SULLIVAN and J. K. ELLIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Sullivan has been in my employ for some years. I also take this opportunity of thanking many friends who have patronized me for the last twenty years. I hope that the same liberality will be extended to my successor. JOHN A. TODD, ap16-4p16

APRIL 16, 1884.

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